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- 8.—*A Polyglot Grammar of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, reduced to one common Rule of Syntax, and a Uniform Mode of Declension and Conjugation, as far as practicable ; with Notes explanatory of the Idioms of each Language, a succinct Plan of their Prosody, and an extensive Index ; the whole intended to simplify the Study of the Languages.* By SAMUEL BARNARD. 8vo. pp. 312. Philadelphia.

So completely has Mr Barnard described the plan and purpose of his work in this copious title, that we can add nothing to make these better understood by the reader. In looking over the volume, we have been struck with wonder at the author's industry and perseverance in collecting, and laboring to methodise, such a mass of particulars ; but we fear the success of his undertaking will be in no degree proportionate to the toil it has cost him to carry it through. Learners will find his book too abstruse and complex, while it contains little, that is not familiar to the skilful linguist. As a work of convenience and curiosity for those, who would obtain a superficial view of several languages, and see their various forms and inflections compared, it has some value ; but as an aid to a philosophical investigation of the principles of speech, or to the acquisition of grammar, words, and idioms, it is unquestionably ill contrived. In a long and elaborate preface are several judicious remarks on the characteristics of the English language, as compared with those of the ancients. But it is observable, that in grappling with so many languages, the author has in a good degree lost the power of writing his own. He is constantly obscure and indefinite, using words loosely, and bringing together combinations so incongruous, as to produce but feeble impressions on the mind.

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- 9.—*Address delivered before the Palmetto Society, of South Carolina, in Commemoration of the Defence of the Palmetto Fort, on Sullivan's Island, (June 28th, 1776).* By WILLIAM CRAFTS. 8vo. pp. 21. Charleston. 1825.

THIS very handsome Address deserves conspicuous notice among those, which the return of the half century anniversary of the Revolution is constantly bringing forth. The memorable defence of fort Sullivan, since called, and most deservedly, by the name of the hero, who conducted that defence, yields in gallantry to no action of the revolutionary, or any other war. Mr Crafts

has celebrated it in a happy strain. A leading portion of his discourse consists of a narration of the events of the day, in language, which though scarcely elevated above the historical tone, certainly forms the most appropriate style for such a commemoration. In rare instances, indeed, like that of the 17th of June, when an occasion, an audience, and an orator are met, such as no subsequent coincidence can hope to parallel, we wish the address to take a higher, and, if we may so express it, a more lyrical strain; and to leave beneath it all mere narration of incidents. But it is certainly the judicious course, on most occasions of revolutionary commemoration, as far as the nature of a public address will permit, to let the gallant exploits celebrated tell their own tale, in their own simple recital.

That the defence of Fort Moultrie, at least, did not suffer by this style of commemorative address will, we think, appear from the following passage. After very beautifully describing the approach of the English fleet to Charleston, and the defenceless state of the fort, Mr Crafts proceeds.

‘Had the advice of General Lee, to abandon the post on Sullivan’s Island, met the accordance, instead of the pointed reprobation of Mr Rutledge, the enemy would have found easy access to our city. But that gentleman, with a boldness of spirit and sanguine confidence, which defied danger, wrote General Moultrie that he would cut off his hand rather than sign an order to abandon the fort. General Lee, however, had, in the hopelessness of defending it, withdrawn nearly all the garrison, the larger portion of which he detached to another quarter, as if to concentrate the rays of glory on the remainder. So little effect did he anticipate from Moultrie’s defence, that during the engagement he sent messages to him, allowing him to spike his guns and return whenever he pleased, suggesting modes of retreat,—having previously left him to fight the battle with scarcely any ammunition. So confident, on the other hand, was President Rutledge of success, that when, during the battle, he received a demand for more powder, he sent five hundred weight, telling Colonel Moultrie that his collection was very small, and he must make out to conquer with that. Under these disadvantages, in a fort, exposed in its rear and on one of its sides, with a small garrison, protected by palmetto logs, and barriers of sand, with scarcely more than twenty pieces of cannon, did this brave commander, at the head of his gallant associates, defeat, after a fierce cannonade of twelve hours, a British squadron, mounting two hundred and fifty guns, and fought by near two thousand men. The loss of the enemy nearly equalled the strength of the garrison, which suffered, comparatively, a most trifling loss, and would have inflicted much greater injury on their assailants, had not the scarcity of ammunition compelled them to suspend their fire

occasionally, which gave rise to the ill-timed exclamation—"the Yankees have done fighting!" That which had been called a slaughter-pen, proved an asylum; those floating castles, which came, in the proud assurance of victory, were turned into slaughter-pens; the commander of the squadron severely wounded, was, at times, left alone upon his deck; the last royal governor, that South Carolina ever is to see, was mortally wounded in the conflict; one of the ships of war was taken and destroyed; all of them were dreadfully shattered and put to flight, and the proud ensign of Great Britain retired in dismay from the virgin flag of South Carolina. Having reembarked their four thousand troops from Long Island, the invader's squadron abandoned their unhappy design on Charleston, and left its inhabitants secure from danger, and full of gratitude to their brave defenders. Here was a proud achievement for South Carolina, one on which sectional feelings, if they existed, would well sanction our rejoicing. There was nothing sectional, however, in the revolutionary times or spirit, and this brilliant event was hailed throughout the United States as a most fortunate omen in the common cause of liberty. It imparted hope and confidence to the rising energies of freemen, and taught the invincibility [?] of men, who determined to be free. The skepticism of General Lee was changed into praise and congratulations, and the brave garrison of the Palmetto fort, received the thanks of the American Congress.

'Many of these gallant men performed singular deeds of valor, and the name of Jasper, who proved on this occasion, that patriotic devotion which he afterwards sealed with his life at Savannah, will long be dear to Carolinians. Can you forget, people of Carolina! the noble enthusiasm of the dying soldier, M'Daniel, who, when the streams of life were flowing from his patriot heart, cried out to his comrades, "*don't let Liberty expire with me to-day!*"—And it did not expire—the prayer ascended to heaven, and the Almighty, in his mercy granted, and in his goodness will perpetuate it. What think you, luxurious citizens of peaceful prosperity, of that patriotic devotion which gave, not only the Roman tribute to patriotism of gold and jewellery, but stripped the garment from the back of the soldier to wad the cannon that defended his country; and this too, when opposition was hopeless and submission was profitable; when he fought with a halter round his neck, and defeat was ruin. Such were your countrymen, who defended Fort Sullivan, thence forward known deservedly as *Fort Moultrie*. Two of them alone survive. May they feel happy in the renewed honors of the day. May heaven long preserve them to share in its festive celebration, and to rejoice in the prosperity of the nation, which they aided to emancipate.' pp.13—16.

But it must not be inferred from our former remarks, and this

citation, that Mr Crafts' address is purely narrative. It is introduced by a very appropriate and lofty train of reflection and sentiment, on the character of our fathers; and the peroration is not less marked by generous and patriotic feeling. Their tendency to promote the feelings of this class,—common feelings to citizens of a common, but immensely extensive country, various in climate, productions, interest, manners, and character,—is the best effect of our revolutionary celebrations. They take but a most superficial view of the subject, who think the effect is confined to the particular days of festivity, or to the erection of the more permanent memorial, which is connected with them. The existence or the want of a cordial sympathy between the north and south and west, in this country, is of more importance to it, than the acquisition of all the West Indies. There have been moments in our political history, within fifteen years, when a thrill of common national sympathy would have saved inestimable worth of treasure and blood to the country. Everything, that tends to promote and nourish such a sympathy, everything that carries us back to objects of common pride, every inch of 'true American' ground, (for we like that derided phrase,) which we can gain, is worth another Louisiana purchase to the country.

10.—*Variedades*; 6 *Mensagero de Londres*; *Periódico Trimestre*.

POR EL REV. JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE. NOS I—VII. 1823
—1825. Ackermann. Londres.

THE editor of this publication, the Reverend Blanco White, has for several years been known by his various writings, as a scholar of great attainments, and rare talents. He is a native of Spain, although of Irish descent. Early in the revolutionary scenes of the Peninsula, he became involved in the political excitements of the times, and went over to London about the year 1810. In April of that year he commenced there a periodical Journal, in the Spanish language, entitled *El Español*, which was devoted chiefly to the political events in Spain and South America. It circulated in those countries, was conducted with ability, and continued four years, or till the middle of the year 1814. The whole series amounts to eight octavo volumes, and is now become scarce. No other work contains so complete a history of Spain, during that eventful period, or of the first movements of the revolution in South America. Several interesting articles are inserted in various parts, on Spanish customs, institutions, laws, and literature, written by the editor and other persons. Blanco White is understood to be the author of a popular work in English, to which his name is not affixed; and also to have contributed some of the ablest articles in the Quarterly Review.